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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
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March 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 99 76

March 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 84 88

7610 日一廿月

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917.

三拜禮 號四十月三英曆
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

THE CHINO-GERMAN RUPTURE.

FIRST ACT AT SHANGHAI.

FOUR GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED.

Shanghai, March 14, 12.35 p.m.
Official wireless instructions were received by a Chinese Admiral this morning, and he thereupon seized four German ships in the river.
A Naval Guard went on board and turned the crews ashore, but Austrian vessels have not been molested.
This indicates that relations have been broken off with Germany, but except for the incident reported above, there is no news.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

An Urgent Government Whip.

London, March 13.
The Government has issued an urgent Whip on the occasion of the "vital division" to-morrow, when Mr. Chamberlain will move a resolution approving of India's War Loan of £100,000,000. It is noteworthy that the motion does not refer to the increase in cotton duties, but it is anticipated that thirty Lancashire M.P.'s will vote against the Government.

The Nationalists have not decided what action they will take. The Labourites have decided that members may vote as they please. The Daily Chronicle is confident that Mr. Asquith and his followers will not oppose the Government, thus precipitating "the calamity of a General Election."

The Daily News Lobbyist says that Tariff Reformers are intriguing to force an Election. He says it is rumoured that Sir Frederick Cawley (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Mr. Illingworth (Postmaster General) and Mr. Walsh (Parliamentary Under Secretary to the Treasury) are threatening to resign, because they were not informed of the Government's decision to increase the duties. In an editorial comment, the journal says the Government may survive to-morrow, but their authority will be fundamentally shaken.

Missed Fire?

The Times Lobbyist says the political crisis is missing fire. The Lino-strains are divided. The Parliamentary Free Trade Committee is not participating in the agitation.

The Closure Applied.

London, March 13.
The closure was applied in the House of Commons last evening for the first time since the war began. The occasion was in connection with the National Service Bill. The Radical-Nationalist opposition was so vigorous that the report stage is unfinished, and the debate had to be adjourned.

Mr. Pringle moved a new clause providing Parliamentary control over the Director General's acts.
After a debate, in which "the servility of the Commons," and "the Prussianism of the Government" were among the epithets employed by Mr. Pringle's supporters, Mr. Oave intimated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain had agreed to the appointment of an Advisory Committee.

Mr. Oave moved the closure amidst shouts of "Gag."
Mr. Pringle's motion was defeated by 162 to 97, and a Nationalist motion that the Act be not applied to Ireland was defeated by 148 against 76.

On re-application of the closure, a Nationalist amendment, providing for a separate Director General of Ireland, was being debated when the House adjourned.

MORE FRIGHTFULNESS.

Unspeakeable Hardships Inflicted.

London, March 13.
German ruthlessness at sea is further exemplified by the sinking of the Norwegian ship Dalmata by a German submarine on February 11.

The Captain's wife with the officers and crew were three days in two small open boats in mid Atlantic. They suffered unspeakeable hardships, and one of the crew died of exposure. Three were frostbitten. The party was finally picked up by a Danish schooner.

How the Storstad Was Sunk.

London, March 12.
A submarine shelled the relief ship Storstad on Thursday morning from a distance of four miles. The crew entered the boats, but returned on the submarine submerging. They were on board when the submarine re-appeared and torpedoed the Storstad. The crew got away and the submarine came alongside the captain's boat and questioned him regarding the cargo. The submarine crew refused to tow the boats and again shelled the Storstad because it was not sinking fast enough.

It is confirmed that an engineer died of exposure and the remainder of the crew have been landed; they include two dead.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Some German Claims.

London, March 13.
A German official wireless message says:—We made prisoners of 323 Russians to the north of the Zlocow-Tarnopol railway.
We repulsed a French attack between Ochrida and Lake Prespa.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE FALL OF BAGDAD.

Turco-German Differences.

London, March 13.
A telegram from Vevy states that Rifat Pasha has left Geneva for Turkey, and that Bedry Bey, the Governor of Constantinople, has arrived in Berlin.
Both missions are connected with Turco-German differences arising out of the reverses in Mesopotamia.

Franco-Italian Joy.

London, March 13.
The comments in the French and Italian Press on the capture of Bagdad are even more enthusiastic than those of the British Press, while neutrals are most impressed at the significance of the British victory.

What the Victory Means.

London, March 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Chairman of the Municipal Council, prior to the commencement of business, referred to the fall of Bagdad, saying Frenchmen rejoiced at this fresh proof of indomitable British energy.

Le Matin anticipates that Palestine, and then Syria, will fall into the hands of the British, assisted by the Arabs.
Le Figaro and other papers emphasize the glorious feat of arms which has definitely ended Germany's dream of Eastern expansion. They anticipate a speedy co-operation between the British and Russian forces, and describe the British advance as a veritable thunderbolt, thus summing up French opinion, which is surprised at the rapidity of General Maude's march.

Le Temps says Bagdad is the greatest victory of the Entente for months.
Le Journal des Debates describes the fall of Bagdad as the first act in the great Anglo-Russian battle against the Turks.

German Concern.

London, March 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that there is an undercurrent of real concern in the German comment on the fall of Bagdad.

The Cologne Gazette says that it is a great success, adding:—"All the banners of the East will re-echo with the news that the Feringhis have beaten the soldiers of Padiashah and conquered the romantic city. It would be a mistake to depreciate the importance of the success, but, nevertheless, it is firstly political." It consoles its readers by reminding them that while the British are getting further from their main base, the Turks have approached theirs at Mosul.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung says:—"The English have won a momentary though undeniable success, but when the Turks are supplied with heavy artillery Bagdad will not tolerate the Anglo-Indian garrison."

The Kosnische Volkszeitung says:—"The British have won an indubitable success. The surrender of Kut was rightly described as a heavy blow. It naturally follows that the fall of Bagdad wipes out the stain. It is a striking success, all the more so after the English forward move in Sinai. Although the success is transitory and does not effect the decision of the war, it is a heavy blow against Turkey and a painful one for the Quadruple Alliance."

RUSSIA'S FOOD PROBLEM.

No Question of Revolutionary Movement.

London, March 13.
Telegrams from Petrograd state that there is no scarcity of food in Russia, but lack of transport and organisation for the towns have caused a decline in the supplies, especially in the capital, with consequent disquiet, but the demonstrations are unusually mild, and there is no question of a revolutionary movement.

OUR SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

The Brilliant Capture of Irlas.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says details of the capture of Irlas show it to have been one of the most brilliant and most clever enterprises since the German retreat.

The attack was made from the west and the south. The southern assault started at about dawn, when the British artillery directed a perfect tornado of fire on the enemy positions. The enemy gunners promptly replied, but though their barrage lasted through the forenoon, it caused but little damage.

The resistance was generally slight, though a strong point garrisoned by about fifty Germans put up a short but obstinate fight, but when a score had been put out of action, the remainder surrendered.

The success of the southern attack was facilitated by the western attack, which was fruitlessly timed. It came across to the north of Irlas and pinched out the garrison. The southern party was met by a brisk fusillade on approaching the village, but the enemy threw up the sponge when he found he was caught in the rear.

Irlas is excellently situated for defence, lying on an eminence, and its occupation greatly strengthens our position in this sector.

German Admissions.

London, March 13.
A German official wireless message says:—An English attack, on a wide front to the south of Arras, failed with heavy losses.
There is lively fighting on the Anvers.

On both banks of the Meuse our fire turned back the French advance.
To the north of the Arras, we stubbornly defended Hill 185 against an attack by superior forces. The French, by impetuous marches, captured a narrow strip on the south-western slope.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OUR SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

Successful French Ventures.

London, March 13.
A French communique says:—"The Germans west of Maison de Champagne last evening violently counter-attacked Hill 185, but our barrage and machine-gun fire stopped dead the enemy. We maintained all our positions. We took 150 prisoners yesterday, including three officers."

An enemy coup de main in the region of Louvemont, on the right bank of the Meuse, was easily repulsed.

We effected three coups de main last evening on the German trenches between the Avre and the Aisne, which our fire wrecked. We brought back prisoners.

The Germans continued to bombard Soissons.
Enemy attempts to reach our lines on the Orony road and in the region of Beau Louchery, further eastward, failed.
There was lively artillery firing in the sector of Troyon.

The Aerial Situation.

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, during question time, Mr. Macpherson stated that the average weekly British casualties in air fighting for the past six weeks were seven killed, eight wounded and four missing. He recalled the fact that last year it was only after heavy aerial fighting at Verdun and on the British Front that our superiority was established. Whereas at the opening of last year's operations the German concentration was before Verdun, to-day it is before the British. This move was probably connected with the German retirement; hence we must expect severe contests before we succeed in throwing the enemy seriously on the defensive.

Mr. GERARD.

Arrival at Havana.

London, March 12.
A message from New York states that Mr. Gerard, former U.S. Ambassador to Berlin, has arrived at Havana.

Home at Last.

London, March 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Key West states that Mr. Gerard has arrived there. He proceeds by rail to Washington.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

To Meet "Unforeseen Expenditure."

London, March 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that a Supplementary Vote of Credit, "to meet unforeseen expenditure," would be moved on the 15th inst.

CHINA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY.

The Voting in the Senate.

London, March 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, the Senate has approved by 152 votes to 37 of a severance of relations with Germany.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIANS ROUT THE TURKS.

London, March 12.
A Russian communique states:—"We occupied Rissoutin, in the region of Hamadan, on March 8th, after routing the Turks, who withdrew to Hadjiabad, hard pressed by us."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Continuous Air Fighting.

London, March 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We slightly improved our position north-eastward of Bouchavesnes and entered trenches in the same neighbourhood, securing prisoners."
We raided trenches southward of Arras and bombed dugouts despite strong resistance, inflicting many casualties.
Air fighting has been continuous. Nine enemy machines were brought down or driven down, four of which are known to have been destroyed. Five of ours are missing.

French Progress in Champagne.

London, March 13.
A French official message states:—"In Champagne we re-attacked in the afternoon the German positions west of Maisons de Champagne and captured on a mile front all the enemy trenches, also Hill 185. We entered a fortified work thereon and took a hundred prisoners."
There was an artillery duel on both banks of the Meuse. The Germans in the afternoon bombarded the open town of Soissons with incendiary shells, causing several fires.

SAILINGS TO AND FROM ITALIAN PORTS.

London, March 13.
It is officially stated that for the week ended March 8th the arrivals at Italian ports were 453, totalling 291,211 tons. There were 464 sailings, totalling 315,501 tons. The sailings were four steamers, and three sailing vessels.
(Continued on page 2.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

In a Critical Condition.

London, March 12.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught has had a restless night. Broncho-pneumonia persists, and the heart-action is weaker, owing to complications incidental to her severe illness of four years ago.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 12.
Silver is quoted at 55½; more offering. The market is steady.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Service Rifles.

All Service rifles yet returned to the Armoury will be returned on Friday, March 16, between 8.15 and 8.45 p.m. All examples, medical and otherwise, are subject to this Order.

No. 1 Company.

Patrolmen claiming exemption from the parade on Friday, March 16, on account of Race Week duty, must forthwith produce their Standing Order Books and Armlets for inspection by their Section Commanders.

Maskette Course, Part II.

All men who are qualified to fire, but have not yet fired Part II of the 1917 Course will attend the Range on Sunday next, March 18, leaving Blake Pier at 9 a.m., returning at about noon.

Lists of those are being sent to Company Commanders.

The above date is the last figure for firing the 1917 Course.

Orchestra.

Thursday, March 15th.—

Practice.

Monday, March 19th.—Government House.

Recruits.

The A. S. P. (K) will examine recruits submitted by C. S. Majors for passing out, at Central Station on Monday, March 19, at 5.30 p.m.

NEWEST WAR BREAD.

Said to Resemble the Brown Loaf.

Milling under the new regulations which have just come into force is now in full swing.

No mechanical difficulties are involved in the change. The point is that the popular choice of the newest war bread has not been made clear; and as existing flour stocks can be sold up to March 12 the further dilution of wheat may be expected to take effect only gradually.

First of all millers were obliged to extract from wheat a percentage of flour averaging 76. Now they have to add five, either by a further milling of wheat or by adding, at their option, flour from barley, maize, rice, or oats. They can, if they wish go another five per cent. beyond this.

Samples of the 81 per cent. wheat flour are much browner than the regulation product recently turned out, verifying the bakers' forecast that the extra 5 per cent. would "make all the difference"; and a prominent miller remarked that the best approximates to the brown loaf.

It is thought in some quarters that because of the lighter colour the blend of barley or rice will come into favour.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "Tina" at the Theatre Royal.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "Tina" at the Theatre Royal.

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WATSON'S

COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

An excellent remedy for NEURALGIA & MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints Lodge,"
Howley,
Blackwater,
Hants.

Mrs.—will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son Capt.— of the Buffs who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping colds.

Prepared Only by

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

KNOX—On February 27th, 1917, at the Foochow Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Knox of Pagoda Anchorage, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1917.

HOW ALL CAN HELP.

Although having been in existence for only a very brief period, the Hongkong War Savings Association has, we are glad to see, already raised over a hundred thousand dollars for investment in war loan stock. That is a very praiseworthy achievement, and its accomplishment not only reflects credit on those of the public who have come forward with their spare funds, but also on the Union Insurance Society, which has done splendid work as honorary secretary and treasurer, and the committee of the Association. Indeed, these have set a shining example to war organisations generally by the systematic and insistent manner in which they have kept the claims of the Association before the community, and they deserve—as we feel sure they will receive—an even yet more liberal backing from those who can release any money for use in the winning of the war. Here is an opportunity for every Britisher in Hongkong to do his part in hastening the final triumph of the Allies, for, as Mr. Lloyd George tersely put it in his Guildhall speech on the War Loan, "the more we get, the surer the victory; the more we get, the shorter the war; the more we get, the less it will cost in treasure, and the greatest treasure of all—brave blood."

The latest step taken by the Committee of the Association treasurers is the issuing of a special appeal to every Britisher in the Colony to join the Association and thus to add to the funds which are being raised for purely war purposes. That appeal, the text of which we gave yesterday, should induce a very widespread response. The Committee lays special emphasis on a point which seems to be overlooked—namely, that such money as finds its way to the Association is not lost to the contributor, but is merely lent to his King and country. In view of that fact, and in view also of the further point that the sums subscribed reap a very substantial rate of interest, it is, as the Committee remarks, difficult to understand why up to date only just over three hundred subscribers have come forward, unless it be through slackness. At we take it, is the real explanation of the relative smallness of the Association's membership. And that is the spirit which has to be broken if the facilities offered are to be utilised to the full. Public indifference is not a new thing in Hongkong, but once it is overcome, as we saw on Saturday, the Colony can rise to very considerable heights of enthusiasm in a worthy cause. We therefore commend to all Britishers who desire to render some personal service to their country at this crisis in its history, the very practically worded appeal now issued. We cannot all go to fight. But there are few of us who cannot set aside for war purposes some sum every month, if not as a gift, at any rate as a loan.

We all know what great sacrifices are being borne by our kith and kin at home. And we know further, that war-time economy has not yet begun to be practised to any material extent in Hongkong. There is scarcely a man in the Colony, we suppose, who, if it came to the pinch, could not curtail unnecessary expenditure in one direction or another. When we admit that, let us also remember Mr. Lloyd George's appeal that no money shall be squandered in luxury and indulgence which can be put into the fight—and it can, every penny of it. Bearing all these points in mind, therefore, it becomes the duty of every Britisher to help in enhancing the usefulness of the Association by adding to its membership, the more so since all who put into it will find a good return and because the Association relieves contributors of all the worrying details of investment management. But, above all, it behooves the community to hasten to put some thing because by doing so it will materially assist in hastening of the war.

Germany and her Allies.

Since the entry of Turkey and Bulgaria into the European conflict there has probably never been a time when Germany has felt really secure in the alliance; never a day when a breach with her reputable friends could honestly have been written down as an impossibility. And even with Austria the link has not been any too strong. German lies, German promises and German threats have succeeded in staving off the evil day, but it is very difficult to believe that the Kaiser can have any great hope of keeping the allegiance of the Austro-Hungarian, the Turk and the Balgar much longer. Our successes in the West are continuing—and even they are but a foretaste of what the fine weather will bring us; German East Africa has received the knock-out blow, while the victory at Bagdad is one to which the British are fully justified in applying the term "sweeping." It may still be possible to keep the civil population and the bulk of the army of Turkey or Bulgaria in ignorance, but the time has gone by when either King Ferdinand or the Sultan can be duped. They and their immediate advisers and confidants know right well that Germany is beaten and that the Allies still have huge resources at their back. Then of what use, from this point of view, is it to go on fighting? Further fighting means further debt for their respective countries, additional loss of life for their subjects and an increased determination, on the part of the Allies, to inflict severe chastisement when settling day comes. With Austria the case is very much the same. Adherence to Germany to the end must inevitably mean sharing in Germany's downfall, whereas, if the breach were made now, at least something might be saved from the wreck. Like Bulgaria and Turkey, Austria has not incurred the full measure of the Allies' desire for vengeance as Germany has done and is still doing, and, by breaking away before it is too late, she might reasonably hope to escape at least with whole bones.

Sun Yat-sen's Latest.

If the people of China thought only half as highly of Dr. Sun as Dr. Sun thinks of himself, they would have made him an emperor long ago. Fortunately for the Chinese they have taken his measure pretty accurately, and to-day, if you ask one of them his opinion of Sun Yat-sen, he smiles—and says nothing that is complimentary. This being the case, his intervention in the politics of the hour is hardly likely to make a very deep impression on his compatriots. Nevertheless it is to be regretted that some of these did not put a stopper on his approaching the British Premier on an international matter. From the point of view entertained in the Far East among Chinese and foreigners in general, Dr. Sun's recent telegram to Mr. Lloyd George, pointing out the reasons why China ought not to "come in," is just a mighty joke; for no one takes him seriously. But the people at home hold very different opinions. Sun Yat-sen advertised himself so successfully that the average person in Europe (who, by the way, never heard either of Yuan Shih-kai or of Li Yuan-hung) is tolerably well convinced that Sun deserves to be bracketed with William Tell, Cromwell and Garibaldi; and that when he speaks, he speaks for China. For this reason one feels sorry that he did not confine himself to siring his followers in China and Japan, where people know how to value what he says. As for the arguments expressed in his momentous wire, it can scarcely be said that they are worth close attention or serious notice. It is painfully apparent throughout that he has no grasp whatever of the situation, and that his fund of information about the war is strictly limited. "The Mohammedans cannot be overlooked," quoth he. "To fight against their Holy Land would be a sacrilege." Let Dr. Sun tell that to the Turks who are at this moment hawking the hammering to which Mohammedan Indians have treated them: Is it necessary to say more?

DAY BY DAY.

DON'T HOPE FOR THE BEST, BUT HOPE FOR IT.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on Monday to-day was 2s. 3.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 38th anniversary of the death of Sir Richard B. B. B.

"Mr. M. M. M."

Last night's repetition of "Mr. M. M. M." by the Bandman Opera Company drew another packed house which was, through-out, keenly appreciative of the work of the artists. All the way through the drolleries of Mr. Fred Wynn and Mr. Billy Rex kept the audience at a steady laugh, and people left the theatre on excellent terms with themselves and with the Bandman Company. To-night "Tina," another big London success, will be staged.

Rogue and Vagabond.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being a rogue and vagabond. An Indian watchman, employed by Messrs. Whitesway, Laidlaw and Company found the man on the first floor, near a cook house. There was no one else near. Defendant tried to run away, but was arrested. Defendant's excuse was that he had gone there to look for a clansman, but the Indian said that an opportunity was given for the man to try and find a friend. Two previous convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A Youthful Thief.

Two small boys were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a quantity of nails from a shipyard at Chung San Wan. It appeared that an employee was going round the yard very early this morning when he saw a number of boys run away. Only one was caught, and when he was at the Police Station he said that a man had told them to steal the nails, threatening to thrash them if they did not. It was while he was going to see if he could find this man that he pointed out the other boy who, he said, was concerned in the theft. He failed to find the man. His Worship discharged one of the boys, and the other he ordered to receive 10 strokes with the birch and to be detained for 24 hours.

Pickpocket Sentenced.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, of the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with picking another man's pocket and stealing \$216 in notes. The complainant, who is a shopkeeper, and who had been collecting some money, was passing along Des Voeux Road, and when near the Sincere Company's shop he was jostled by the defendant, who was felt to be taking the notes out of the complainant's pocket. Defendant ran away and a Police Reserve constable, who was in plain clothes, near the Sun Company's shop, took up the chase and caught the man. The notes were thrown down, but complainant picked them up. Evidence was given by the constable, and it was stated by Inspector Kent that the man had only just returned from banishment. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

An Ungrateful Guest.

Having allowed another man to share his matchbox for the night, a Chinese of Yaumati was told by his guest the next morning that he could obtain a good job if he liked. He was advised to pack all his clothes into baskets and follow the man. Both men went to the Kowloon City pier and the clothes were left at a stall just close by. On going to the back of the Police Station together, the man who had promised to get the job said he was going to look for a foreman, but, as a matter of fact, he went to the stall, secured the other man's clothes and decamped. As he was going back to Yaumati, he was arrested with most of the property in his possession. Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, he was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

PEAK SCHOOL.

Yesterday's Prize Distribution.

There was a good attendance of parents and friends of the children attending the Peak School, in the lounge of the Peak Hotel yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the annual prize distribution. The presentation was performed by Lady May, who was accompanied by the Misses May, and Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools. Among those also present were the Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. and Miss Lander.

After the scholars had given several part songs and recitations—in a manner which proved they are being well trained—Mr. Ralphs read his report on the school, which was as follows:—The school has now completed its third year, which closes with 50 pupils on the roll. The number now is 64. 32 new pupils have been admitted and 13 have left during this period.

The general health of the school, which has been visited quarterly by Dr. McKenny, has been very good, although an outbreak of whooping cough in July, which threatened to become an epidemic and which continued well on to the beginning of October, was the cause of a considerably decreased attendance during the months of July, September and October. Another reason for the low average attendance in the summer months was that from the beginning of May many pupils were away either at Wei-hei-Wei or in Japan, many of them not returning until the end of October. Only nine children have attended regularly throughout the year. During October and November, the school again filled, the latter month having the record attendance of 43. With the increased attendance the difficulties of suitable classification were felt. In Mrs. Main's class, which is taught in three divisions, the work done is very satisfactory. The older children read English and French extremely well; arithmetic is very good, but writing in some cases calls for attention. Discipline, which I was obliged to criticize somewhat severely last year, is now excellent. Miss Skinner's class is taught in four divisions. Reading in the senior division is very good. Brushwork is satisfactory. The Infants' class, taught by Miss Rodger, is in two divisions. Kindergarten work is good, but very little is done, as it is understood that parents do not desire it. French is very good; the children are able to understand orders given to them in French.

Many parents have expressed their gratification that the children should begin at such an early age to use simple French phrases. Singing, also in French, is good. Drill is evidently much liked by the pupils; exercises are vigorously and smartly carried out. Breathing exercises are correctly done, and the Medical Officer reports that the chest measurements of the children have been increased thereby. As at the Victoria British School, it is noticeable that physical exercises are done better by girls than by boys. Simple games suited to the space at the disposal of the pupils are played daily. The Hon. Mr. Cland Severn has offered the school the use of a playing field which adjoins his house, but unfortunately the distance between the school and the field is so great that the children have so far not been able to avail themselves of his kindness. Athletic sports were, however, held on the ground in April. Exercises were provided by friends of the school, and the children displayed great enthusiasm and no little prowess in the various events. There was a large attendance of parents and others, and tea was provided by Mr. Severn who very kindly assumed the role of host on the occasion.

The older children have recently started a fund, to which they subscribe a small sum weekly, for the support of one prisoner of war in Germany. Many of the children assisted on Rose Day and Heather Day.

Lady May then handed the prizes to the successful scholars, the following being the list:—

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

CHINA AND GERMANY.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Knowing that the Chinese Government is prepared to break off relations with Germany, I would suggest that the Canton authorities ought to be careful to keep a good look-out on the Germans there. The remembrance of the recent should be guarded by soldiers, and no people should be allowed to visit there unless they have a special permit from the authorities.

Yours etc.,

MERCHANT.
Hongkong, March 14, 1917.

Athletic Sports.

The annual sports in connection with St. Paul's College are to take place at the Racecourse on Wednesday, the 21st inst., from 2 to 6 p.m. A military band will be in attendance. Mrs. Lander is to present the prizes.

Class III.—Form Prize, Regular Attendance for three years, Annie Miller; Composition, Alice Morton; French, Reading and Geography, Angel Ormiston.

Class IV.—Form Prize, Veronica Butterfield; History and Geography, Gwen Stedman; General Progress, Ema Scott; Hareton; Writing and Dictation, Billie Danbar; Geography, Drawing and Brushwork, Barbara James.

Class V.—Reading and French, Jane Looker; Arithmetic, John Lander; General Knowledge, Jack Churchill; Reading, Recitation and Physical Exercise, Tom Churchill; Arithmetic and Writing, Jim Messer; Composition, Writing and Needlework, Hilda Buttenfield.

Class VI.—Form Prize, Sheila Tisdall; Geography and History, Jack Miller; French, Wendy Roberts; Arithmetic, David Ellis; Writing and Composition, Lucy Norton.

Class VII.—Writing, Henry Buttenfield.

Class VIII.—Arithmetic, Ronald Armstrong; Writing, Alec Fearce; Reading, William Hancock; Drawing and Brushwork, Gordon Chatham; Arithmetic and Recitation, Bunt Carter; General Progress, Ben Humphreys; Handwork and Writing, Chas. Buttenfield; General Progress, Bryan Adams.

Kindergarten.—Writing, Heath Messer; French Recitation, Baster Churchill; General Progress, Binkie Tisdall.

Speaking on behalf of Lady May, Mr. Ralphs said:—Lady May has asked me to say a few words to you on her behalf. Her Ladyship desires me to express the great pleasure she feels in being present to-day and in distributing the prizes. Some-one has said recently that it should be our object to train our children for work and leisure, to fit the growing generation for service of home, society and the state, to admit all to the quest for goodness, truth and beauty; to make of our children better and happier citizens. This is the old object all in the Peak School are striving to attain. The ideal is high, but however short of it we may fall, I think you will agree that the school is progressing towards that ideal. If we were to ask Lady May what she would like best to see in a school, I know she would reply "Happy faces." I venture to say that happy faces in a school are an indication that there is very little amiss, and whenever I have visited this school I have never seen any but the happiest of faces, faces full of interest in the occupation of the moment. It is well to remember that the training which makes us happiest in ourselves also makes us most serviceable to others, and on the other hand when we are happiest in ourselves, this I know our children are realizing in the little sacrifices they make to provide funds out of which they maintain one British prisoner of war in Germany. Lady May congratulates the school, and expresses her very best wishes for its continued progress.

Observers for Lady May concluded the proceedings.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We are told by the War Savings Committee, says the *Globe*, that several prominent writers are to assist in war loan propaganda work, following the example of French men of letters in national campaigns of the kind, but we are not sure that the experiment will be attended with great success in this country. The man in the street here cares very little about the man in the study and what he does or says, and still less about what he writes. The instant appeal of the French writer to the mass of his countrymen is hardly paralleled among us. We hope the plan will succeed. If it does not, however, we shall not be surprised. There is a touch of amateurishness in the suggestion, but the trail of the amateur is to be found over most of these war time committees.

The Exeter Road, which is to be improved and in great part rebuilt by the labour of German prisoners of war, recalls the fact, remarks the *Chronicle*, that the road was previously improved about a hundred years ago, also by prisoners of war. At the time of the Napoleonic Wars, the French prisoners interned at the camp in Dorset were set to this work. They made the magnificent stretch of road from Dorchester to Weymouth, with its remarkable avenues of chestnut trees, and also laboured hard on the section of the main road between Wareham and Blandford.

One of the most voluminous records in the shape of blue-books that have ever been issued by the Government has just made its appearance, observes the same journal. It chronicles the proceedings of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, and consists of twenty-one volumes, varying in thickness from 100 to 600 pages. The bulk of the letterpress embodies the evidence given by witnesses verbatim. "War economy!" the critics will contemptuously exclaim. Yet there is some excuse for this monumental work. The Commission was appointed in 1912, and had completed its labours before the war. Moreover, the bulk of the matter was set up and printed in India, where the evidence was taken, and has not consumed any home industry.

John Cassell, the founder of the famous publishing house, was born in Manchester just a hundred years ago, says the *Daily News*. He was quite a remarkable person, who started life as a cotton operative, spent much of it as a temperance lecturer, and ended it with the fame which justly belongs to the greatest of the pioneers of cheap literature. "Essentially a working man to the day of his death," wrote one of his editors, "he possessed a refinement of manner and natural courtesy which a Duke might envy." He set up his printing office in the Strand in 1848, and in 1851 he issued the first cheap reprint library—"John Cassell's Library"—at 7d.—a miracle in its day. The "Popular Educator" followed the next year.

The firm has had many triumphs since then. I personally still regret, says a correspondent, the little threepenny "National Library" of 1886. Nearly 8,000,000 were sold of these little books, and those who remember them will not wonder at it. An achievement the issue of this series ranks at least with the publication of "Treasure Island," which Messrs. Cassell first presented to the public in book form. The firm has owed much of the success of its large brilliant record to its very able general manager, Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, the chairman of the Croydon County Magistrates.

Stolen Bricks.

A contractor of Wanchai made a complaint recently that his bricks were being stolen. A watchman kept a number of coffins were arrested. They told of a man who had told them to steal the bricks, and this individual was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

YACHTING.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The results of the eighth of the series of the Club Championship Races for the Handicap, One Design, and Hayward Hays and Guel Classes are as follows:—

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P.), Out Rocks Buoy (P.), Lyemun Beacon (P.). Distance 10.1 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Dione	4.42.05	4.42.56	
Rolla	4.47.38	4.47.38	
Jessica	5.09.13	4.59.22	
Kathleen	5.44	D.N.F.	
Colleen	5.03	4.59.46	4.54.43
Musetta	5.30	D.N.S.	
Aileen	3.22	D.N.F.	

Position.	Pts.	Pts. for Race.
(1) Dione	8	43
(2) Rolla	6	52
(3) Colleen	5	40
(4) Jessica	4	29
Kathleen	—	32
Musetta	—	3
Aileen	—	8

One Design Class.
Course:—Channel Rocks (P.), Out Rocks (P.), Channel Rocks (S.). Distance, 6.9 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Alisa	4.18.25	4.18.25	
Bonita	D.N.F.	D.N.F.	
Daphne	D.N.S.	D.N.S.	
Halcyon	4.23.19	4.23.19	

Position.	Pts.	Pts. for Race.
(1) Alisa	5	17
(2) Halcyon	3	24
Bonita	—	11
Daphne	—	33

Hayward Hays and Guel Class.
Course:—Channel Rocks (P.), Out Rocks Buoy (P.), Channel Rock (S.). Distance, 6.9 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Lyaboth	4.42.38	4.42.38	
Owl	4.42.38	4.42.38	
Thecla	4.42.38	4.42.38	
Toinette	4.42.38	4.42.38	

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Lyaboth	4.42.38	4.42.38	
Owl	4.42.38	4.42.38	
Thecla	4.42.38	4.42.38	
Toinette	4.42.38	4.42.38	

These events were contested in a strong E. N. E. wind with heavy sea running and several of the yachts were forced to give up the race through accident.

The margin of time with which the Dione won her race again demonstrates the heavy weather qualities of the yacht and reflects great credit on Miss Phoebe May, who, accompanied by Miss Iris May, steered the boat to victory.

The weather conditions recall a race sailed over the same course some years ago when the Dione won a championship race steered by His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., who rounding the Out Rocks Buoy dislocated his right arm but nevertheless stuck to the tiller and won out.

The ninth and last race for the Championships will be sailed off on Saturday, 17th inst. Course: Stonecutters Island (Starboard).

The results of the fourth of the series of Cruiser Championship Races are as follows:—

English Rig.
Course:—Chung Chau Island (S). Distance 22 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Irene	4.40.40	4.45.54	4.01.54
Feather	4.40.40	4.45.54	4.01.54
Queen	4.40.40	4.45.54	4.01.54
Queen Bee	4.40.40	4.45.54	4.01.54

Position.	Pts.	Pts. for Race.
(1) Irene	5	13
(2) Feather	3	16
Queen	—	3
Queen Bee	—	—

A BUILDING CONTRACT.

Alleged Failure to Carry Out.

In the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies), the case was heard in which, Lun Shun-shing, claims for breach of a building contract, dated November 15, 1916, which it is alleged he refused to carry out.

Mr. Agassiz appeared for plaintiff and defendant was represented by Mr. E. O. Faithfull. In outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Agassiz said that his client purchased a plot of land known as Island Lot 2071, in Kennedy Road, upon which he wished to build four houses. A contract was eventually entered into with defendant in November last year. The contract was written out by Mr. Clark, the architect, and was signed by the defendant, to whom plans, specifications and certain other documents were handed. The work should have been commenced on November 16, but there was considerable delay in commencing operations. There was some difficulty in obtaining a permit from the building authorities to get stone. Then nothing was heard for some weeks, when Mr. Clark wrote to the defendant asking him why he had not called in answer to a previous letter, saying that the matter was most urgent. The only work defendant did on the site was to dig some trenches which contravened the building regulations. Mr. Clark became impatient and went to see defendant, but was told by a foreman, who spoke English, that his master had gone away. Subsequently, Mr. Clark saw the defendant who asked verbally to be released from his contract. The plaintiff later received a letter saying that defendant's company was wound up and telling them that they had better see about engaging someone else to do the work.

Mr. Faithfull:—There are three partners in the defendant's firm. The plaintiff has picked out the best of the three—my client.

Mr. Agassiz:—Your client signed the contract, and he never said a word about the firm. It is quite untrue that Mr. Clark told defendant that the plaintiff had agreed to cancel the contract; he had no authority to do so. The architect wrote to the defendant saying that his client (the plaintiff) would be willing to accept \$500. The defendant simply returned the plans and specifications, and there was not another word from him. My client has had to send out for fresh tenders and the lowest he has been able to receive is one for \$61,000, which is an increase of \$3,500 on defendant's contract. We have suffered damage, also for loss of rent, etc. Judgment was given for plaintiff with costs.

H.K.V.R. Parade.
All members of "A" and "B" Co. of the Volunteer Reserves will parade on the road outside the Law Courts on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections will fall in at the same time and place. Dress: Drill order.

Chinese Rig.
Course:—Chung Chau Island (S). Distance 22 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Sooteng	11.00	D.N.F.	
Miranda	7.20	D.N.S.	
Oenone	7.20	D.N.S.	
Dorothy II	14.40	4.58.34	4.41.54

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Godiva	51.20	D.N.S.	

Position.	Pts.	Pts. for Race.
(1) Dorothy II	6	22
Sooteng	—	9
Oenone	—	14
Miranda	—	—
Godiva	—	—

The fifth and last Cruiser Championship Race will be sailed on Sunday, 18th inst. Course:—Lamma Island (Starboard). Distance 22.5 miles.

Chinese Rig.
Course:—Chung Chau Island (S). Distance 22 miles.

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Sooteng	11.00	D.N.F.	
Miranda	7.20	D.N.S.	
Oenone	7.20	D.N.S.	
Dorothy II	14.40	4.58.34	4.41.54

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.			
Godiva	51.20	D.N.S.	

Position.	Pts.	Pts. for Race.
(1) Dorothy II	6	22
Sooteng	—	9
Oenone	—	14
Miranda	—	—
Godiva	—	—

The fifth and last Cruiser Championship Race will be sailed on Sunday, 18th inst. Course:—Lamma Island (Starboard). Distance 22.5 miles.

LIFE AT THE FRONT.

Interesting Letters from Lieut. Barlow.

His many friends in Hongkong will be glad to hear news of Lieutenant R. C. Barlow, who is at present on active service in France. Three letters have recently been received from him by a friend in Hongkong.

In the first letter, Lieut. Barlow, writing from a Machine Gun Training Centre in England, said that he was then in the Machine Gun Corps and after his course was completed he expected to be drafted into the Heavy Machine Gun Corps, and thus to be introduced, very intimately, to the "Tanks." He adds that he put in his application for a transfer to the Machine Gun Corps some little time before writing and was pleasantly surprised when he received orders to proceed to England. He was in the line on the Somme when he made the application for the transfer.

"When we first went across," says Lieut. Barlow, "we were in the Armentieres-Neuve Chapelle sector, and after a rough time there we trekked down to the Somme. It is hell upon earth there, and I hope I have seen the last of it. The Battalion I was with did very well indeed. At present I am a semi-invalid, as I was silly enough to play Soccer and got knocked into a goal-post and nearly lost my left eye. It is getting better, but at times I have splitting headaches. . . . We have plenty of work to do, and not very much spare time, but I like the work, and should be a machine gun expert when I have finished. I met Gregory (late of J. M.) here; he is also in the Machine Gun Corps and wishes to be remembered to his Hongkong friends. He was badly wounded on the Somme, in the 'tummy,' but is now almost O.K. He is a 'gas' expert."

In a later letter, written from the same centre, Lieut. Barlow says that since writing he had had the misfortune to be thrown from a horse, or, rather, a horse fell with, and on top of, him. As a result, he partly dislocated his shoulder. Lieut. Barlow goes on the speak of impending military examinations, and says he expects that later "some of us will go to the Tanks, and if there is a chance of doing that, I am on it. Personally I do not think we shall be wanted to fight, as I think the war will be over before then. The Boche shows many signs of collapse. I get letters almost every day from Neuve Chapelle and the Somme, and things are going on O. K. at those places. They are worrying Fritz for all they are worth, and he does not like it. . . . I met Norman Kemp, late Daily Press; he is something in H. M. Stationery Office. He did not look half so well as he did in Hongkong. I believe his wife is nursing in some institution."

Lieut. Barlow's third letter is written from France, he having been attached to the 2/5 Royal Warwick. He speaks of the terrible times they get in the front line occasionally and says one dreams about the coonies he has witnessed, adding "at present I am as callous and as bloodthirsty as any pirate." Continuing, he says:—"The other day I was standing near a party of men, when Fritz sent over a 'crump': they are so called because of the noise of the explosion, which is, as near as I can put it, cr-crump. It is a shell of about the size of one of our 8-inch. It completely wiped out seven of the men, and, although I was close to it, I only got bespattered with mud: I was covered from head to foot. We then collected the remnants, deposited them in sandbags and left them for the arrival of the padre, when they were buried. All this may sound very horrible, but one soon gets accustomed to warfare. When this war is over I shall never want to see any more fighting. Mind, I am not saying that. I want peace at any price. I should hate to see anything but unconditional surrender, or a complete knock-out."

"We have got Fritz on this front, and those who are captured are only too pleased to fall into our hands. They are sent beyond, or practically so, the zone of strife and lead a peaceful life, repairing roads, &c. They are well housed and fed, and you never see them without a pipe, cigar or cigarette. They are infinitely better off than they were in the Sausage Army." After referring to the narrow escapes which mark every day, Lieut. Barlow speaks of the Somme battlefield. He says:—"You never have nor never will see such a place. It is beyond description. There is hardly a square inch of the original ground; the shells, ours and theirs, have completely ploughed the place, and there are still doing it, though slowly. One reads about the Field of Waterloo after the battle. It must have been a nursery to this. . . . It is surprising how soon a place is cleared and made respectable after a strife. Every one has his particular job, and I do not think a strict business firm could run things any better. The organisation is stupendous and magnificent. They say, and rightly so, that the Sausage Army is a model of organisation. One may not have been so, but it is now."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

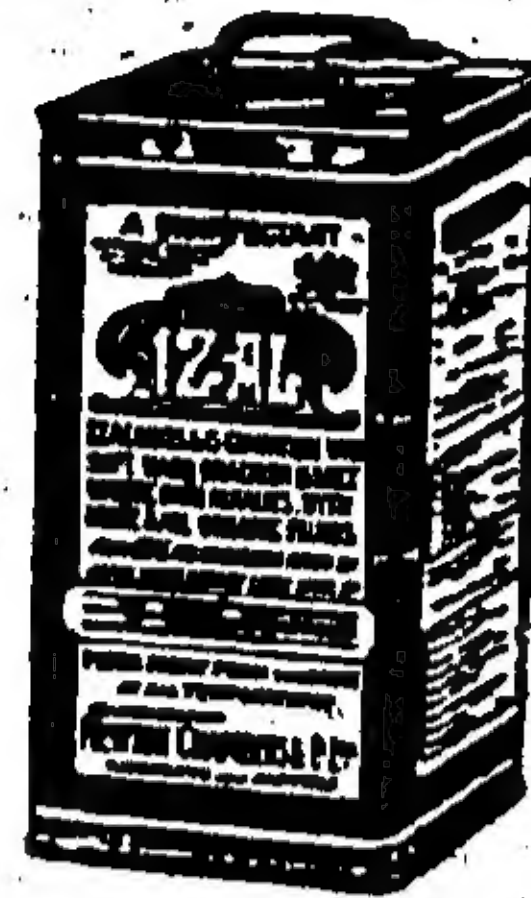
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HONGKONG FOOD PRICES.

Questions for To-morrow's Council Meeting.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., is to ask the following questions:—

1. On what date did the Committee, which was appointed by His Excellency the Governor to fix from time to time the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail in the Colony, issue their last price list setting forth such maximum prices?

2. Will His Excellency the Governor direct another Meeting of such Committee to be held at an early date for the purpose of fixing a maximum price for articles of food?

3. With reference to paragraph 6 of the schedule of maximum prices in the Government Proclamation, which paragraph runs as follows:—"The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914," is it not the fact that the prices of the following imported provisions, namely, golden syrup, jam, cheese, mustard, table salt and bacon have been raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914?

without a pipe, cigar or cigarette. They are infinitely better off than they were in the Sausage Army."

After referring to the narrow escapes which mark every day, Lieut. Barlow speaks of the Somme battlefield. He says:—"You never have nor never will see such a place. It is beyond description. There is hardly a square inch of the original ground; the shells, ours and theirs, have completely ploughed the place, and there are still doing it, though slowly. One reads about the Field of Waterloo after the battle. It must have been a nursery to this. . . . It is surprising how soon a place is cleared and made respectable after a strife. Every one has his particular job, and I do not think a strict business firm could run things any better. The organisation is stupendous and magnificent. They say, and rightly so, that the Sausage Army is a model of organisation. One may not have been so, but it is now."

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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



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SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.
WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned. Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 115.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.....		
VICTORIA, R.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 28th Mar., at noon.
OUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.	Iawa Maru Capt. Hayashi T. 12,500	TUES., 1st May, at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.....		
MOJI and Kobe.....		

SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	THURS., 15th Mar., at 10 a.m.
	Hirano Maru Capt. H. Fraser T. 16,000	FRI., 23rd Mar., at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.
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EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARCO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

1 Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	26th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$437.50. (£122).
to San Francisco G\$450. return G\$437.50. (£122).
Cargo only. Proceeding to South America Ports.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Bintang 23rd Mar. S.S. Arakan 14th May.
Tjikembang 13th Apr.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
DALNY	Szechuen	15th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Szechuen	15th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & DALNY	Shansi	15th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Ahui	18th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	20th Mar. at d'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	21st Mar. at noon.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	22nd Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau." SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Ahuai," "Chuanan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Szechuen," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Mar. 14, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	For
Tjikeroem		15th Mar.	22nd Mar.	SHANGHAI
Tilpanas		23rd Mar.	29th Mar.	
Tjikowong		22nd Mar.	28th Mar.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	THUR., 15th March, at 11 a.m.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 23rd March, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Wed., 14th Mar. at d'light.
KOBE & Moji	Sueang	Thur., 15th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Lokang	Thur., 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Fri., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yiensang	Sat., 17th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 20th Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 20th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the right tick is can be obtained for Hongkong and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai through Singapore.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when indicated.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jassien, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Waihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipping Restrictions.

A telegram received by a Kobe firm from a British firm in London, quoted by the Osaka "Asahi" last week, says that although the shipping market there is depressed, owing to the issue of a new British proclamation regarding the prohibition of the buying and selling of vessels, it is expected that "the proclamation will be withdrawn in four weeks." The telegram gave no ground for this expectation.

To Advance Pacific Freight.

As already mentioned, the Nippon Yusen, Toyo Kisen and Osaka Shosen Kaisha have decided to raise freight on the unsubsidized route to North America from April 1. The three companies, as expected, have been considering the raising of freight for the unsubsidized route also. Now that an agreement has been reached, they will apply to the Tokyo Government for permission to put the proposal into effect. It is said that the proposed increase averages about 20 per cent, the highest advance being 25 per cent, and the increased tariff will be put in force from April 1.

N. N. K. Service to Europe.

To relieve the cargo congestion at Kobe, shippers have been urging the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to put further extra steamers on the European run, but the company has been so far unable to comply with the request. According to the "Jiji" the "Japan Chronicle" says, the company has practically decided to remove the Tosa Maru from the Calcutta route to the European service about the middle of March, filling the gap with a new chartered steamer. When this proposal is carried out, N.Y.K. vessels in the European service will total 25, 13 being regular liners prescribed by the Government and the remaining 12 extra steamers.

Canton Shipping.

There was a decrease in the total of vessels entered and cleared at Canton during the quarter ended in September 1916, when compared with the same quarter in 1915, of 745 vessels of 102,734 tons. The total for the 1916 quarter was 2,034 vessels of 1,082,307 tons. Of the total 170 steamers of 221,284 tons were ocean steamers which compared with the 1915 quarter was a decrease of 84 steamers and 17,875 tons, and 1,303 steamers of 839,530 tons were river steamers which was a decrease of 51 steamers but an increase of 20,824 tons. The percentages of the total were 66.4 per cent. British, 24.4 Chinese, 4.0 Portuguese, 3.9 Japanese, and 1.3 American. Of the ocean steamers 61.7 per cent. British, 19.5 Japanese, 18.6 Chinese, and 0.1 American. Of the river steamers 69.1 per cent. British, 25.7 Chinese and 5.2 Portuguese.

The Port of New York in 1916.

Returns of the New York Collector of the Customs for the calendar year 1916 credits New York with foreign trade valued at 4,069,000,000 dol. Not only, says the "New York Journal of Commerce," is there no other port in the world's international trade which comes anywhere near this grand total of import and export values, but no other port has ever reached the eminence which has come to New York within the past twelve months. This colossal total averages about 40 dol. per head in the population of the United States. Compared with the total trade of the country it shows that every time one hundred dollars worth of foreign trade is transacted by the United States, 52 dol. worth of it is New York trade. Last year the port collected customs of nearly a half million dollars for each business day. December returns from the New York Custom House show that duties collected for the Federal Treasury during the past twelve months amount to 153,211,939 d. That is almost half a million dollars for each business day, says the New York Chamber of Commerce. The smallest total was received in January, of 11,626,380 dol., and the largest in the month of March, when 14,948,476 dol. was collected at this port. The highest total in 1915 was for November, aggregating 13,674,896 dol. The lowest occurred in April, when 10,727,953 dol. was collected. Approximately, in round numbers, the port of New York, under the Custom House jurisdiction has been collecting from 11,000,000 dol. to 15,000,000 dol. a month during the two years of 1915-1916.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

Yok Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" March 25, June 18.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 23.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" May 21.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 14th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Honam.

THURSDAY, 15th MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 560 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MARITIME (First Floor), Opposite the Clock Tower.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST-AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON."

THOS. COOK & SON,
16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG,
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, March 17th, at 4.30 p.m. SHARP.
THE MEMBERS of the
New Bandman Opera Company

WILL PRESENT A

POT POURRI ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF A FUND

to provide entertainment during the coming months
for Men of His Majesty's Services
in the Colony.

THE ENTIRE GROSS PROCEEDS

will be given to this Fund.

BOOKINGS AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices: \$3. \$2. \$1.

BOOK EARLY AND HELP THIS DESERVING FUND.

NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK,
PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED
& REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED,
ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES! CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale
and Retail. Iron, steel, brass,
copper, tin, and other metals.
Foundry Castings. General
Repairs and Shipbuilding. Nos. 25 and
27, King's Road, Hong Kong, near
Central Market. Telephone No. 314.

Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.
Ahkung Sinking Menli Hotel,
from Shanghai.
Kimloo, from Kobe.

A. B. SORESEN,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 9, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be better, if Equalled
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To Be Dispatched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Bintan	J.C.J. L.	13, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	26, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	26, Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Sanyo M.	J. K. K.	2, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	13, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	K. K. K.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. A. K.	28, Apr.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	14, May
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	21, May
San Francisco via Japan	Teany M.	T. K. K.	23, May

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Kobe and Moji	Suisang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	15, Mar.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Mar.
Dalny	Szechuen	B. & S.	15, Mar.
Tsingtao & Dalny	Shansi	B. & S.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Manila	Yuersang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	18, Mar.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	20, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingiang	J. M. Co.	20, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tan	B. & S.	21, Mar.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	22, Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	22, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	23, Mar.
Manila	Loongsan	J. M. Co.	24, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.
Kobe	Tjilwong	J.C.J. L.	28, Mar.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.

"REMBRANDT" 23rd March.
"COENTOR" 6th April.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents.

NOTICE.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET.

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS,
TELEPHONE 1116.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "ANYO MARU."
From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO
& JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 12th March, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 12th March, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on the 21st March,
1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 30th March, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on March 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER

WORKS LEVEL.

Year	1914	1915	1916	1917
City	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Hill	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Total	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Year	1914	1915	1916	1917
City	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Hill	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Total	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of Feb., 1917.

Year	1914	1915	1916	1917
City	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Hill	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Total	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000

Services to houses in the Hill District
discontinued from 1st March and a supply given
by public street fountains only during February
in both years 1916 and 1917. A constant supply was
however given for 4 days in 1916 (February 14-17th)
on account of Chinese New Year.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Year	1914	1915	1916	1917
City	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Hill	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Total	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Year	1914	1915	1916	1917
City	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Hill	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Total	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and
decimals of gallons during the month of Feb., 1917.

Year	1914	1915	1916	1917
City	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Hill	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000	1,115,000
Total	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000	2,230,000

The Government Analyst's reports show that the
water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATELAIN,
Public Works Department, Water Authority.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cargo Used All: A.B.C. Fish Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLADES	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	TIME OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	12'	12'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	171'	34'	12'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	171'	34'	12'	12'
Patent Slip, No. 4, Kowloon	171'	34'	12'	12'
Patent Slip, No. 5, Kowloon	171'	34'	12'	12'
ZAL-BOE-THUI				
Compensation Dock	44'	6'	6'	6'
ASKEDEEN				
Harb. Dock	44'	6'	6'	6'
Lowest Depth	44'	6'	6'	6'

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

FOUR OFFICES
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 36, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

[Butler's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

General Maude's Brilliant Progress.

London, March 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the occupation of Bagdad was the sequel to a series of brilliant operations carried out by the British and Indian troops with a dash and determination for which no praise was too high. (Cheers.)

He recalled that after the severe fighting on the right bank of the Tigris, wherein heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, General Maude's crossing the river near Kut imperilled the safety of the Turkish army in Mesopotamia. The enemy immediately retired to Bagdad. General Maude pursued with the utmost energy and not only were large numbers made prisoner and quantities of material of all kinds taken during the pursuit, but there was good reason to believe that nearly two-thirds of the whole of the enemy's artillery either fell into our hands or was thrown into the Tigris.

On March 5th, our cavalry came up with the Turkish rearguard, 27 miles from Bagdad. After an action the Turks abandoned their prepared position. On March 7th, the cavalry found the enemy in position on the Djal river, an affluent of the Tigris, a formidable obstacle over thirty yards wide, and unfordable. General Maude therefore withdrew his cavalry and brought his infantry into action. The Turks meanwhile received reinforcements from Bagdad and a formidable resistance was offered on the Djal, covering Bagdad from the south-west.

On March 7th, General Maude bridged the Tigris at the point of confluence with the Djal. Thereupon his cavalry crossed, supported by troops on the right bank. Despite the heat and the dust the troops brilliantly marched 18 miles, finding the enemy strongly entrenched six miles south-west of Bagdad. The enemy was immediately driven back two miles.

On March 8th, the troops fighting on the Djal established a footing on the northern bank. During March 8th and 10th, the troops on the right bank, despite dust storms, pressed their advantage, driving the enemy back to within three miles of the outskirts of Bagdad. Simultaneously troops gained the passage of the river, forcing the enemy upon Bagdad, which they entered on the morning of March 11th.

General Maude thus completed his victory at Kut by a pursuit of 110 miles, wherein the Tigris was crossed three times. (Cheers.) The pursuit was conducted in country destitute of supplies, and despite the commencement of the summer heat. Apart from the skill and vigour of the leadership and the valour and endurance of the troops, both British and Indian, such operations are only possible in such country after thorough, systematic and most careful arrangements for supply. The fact that General Maude was not only able to feed and munition his army and assure proper attention for sick and wounded but was able to report that he can provide necessities for the army in Bagdad reflects the greatest credit on the general staff and all concerned. (Cheers.)

Congratulations from the Grand Fleet.

London, March 12.

The Press Bureau announces that Admiral Beatty, through General Sir W. Robertson, has conveyed to General Maude the Grand Fleet's admiration and congratulations upon his magnificent achievement in capturing Bagdad.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, March 12.

A Russian communique reports—We repulsed enemy gas attacks south-west of Lake Narotch, south-east of Kovel.

THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

Only Weather Delays Absolute End.

London, March 12.

General Smuts, interviewed by Reuter's representative, said that the only thing delaying the absolute end of the German East Africa campaign is the prevalence of the rainy season until May, when the Germans will be compelled to surrender or enter Portuguese territory, where the Portuguese are quite prepared to handle them. The enemy only consisted of a remnant of the army.

Practically all the South African white troops had departed, the native battalions whom he had raised owing to the unfavourable climate, remaining to finish up.

General Smuts spoke in high terms of the natives' magnificent infantry work, and said they would shortly be available for service elsewhere. Nothing had given greater pleasure than Mr. Long's statement that no German Colony would be returned to Germany. The mere suggestion was preposterous. He shuddered to think what would happen to the natives if any part were returned. The natives had supported us magnificently and our prestige in the east would suffer.

AMERICA ARMS HER MERCHANTMEN.

London, March 13.

The State Department has notified the foreign diplomats that American ships traversing the German submarine zone will carry "an armed guard for the protection of the vessel and the lives of persons aboard."

It is expected that European vessels plying to American ports will take advantage of the new ruling of the State Department permitting vessels to be armed for as well as aft.

GERMAN COLONIES NOT TO BE RESTORED.

Lost Empire of Over A Million Square Miles.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the following declaration on January 31, concerning the conquered German colonies at a meeting at Westminster City Hall:—

"We have acquired possession of different German colonies in various parts of the world as a consequence of this war."

"Now I speak with knowledge and with responsibility, and I speak as the representative for the moment of those Overseas Dominions, who are the pride and glory of our Empire to-day, when I say, 'Let no man think that those struggles have been fought in vain. Let no man think that the territories shall ever return to German rule.'"

The Lost Empire. Germany has lost all her colonies except one (German East Africa), and that vast territory will soon be in possession of the

THE SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	sa.	\$ 675.00.
Unions.	sa.	\$ 890.00.
H.K. Fires.	b.	\$ 352.50.
Douglases.	b.	\$ 100.00.
Indos (Def.).	a.	\$ 128.00.
Steamboats.	a.	\$ 18.75.
China Sugars.	b.	\$ 121.00.
Langkats.	b.	\$ 18.25.
H.K. Wharves.	sa.	\$ 81.00.
K'loon Docks.	b.	\$ 128.00.
S'hai Docks.	b.	\$ 82.00.
Kang Yiks.	b.	\$ 12.50.
S'hai Cottons.	b.	\$ 117.50.
Yangtzeopos.	b.	\$ 4.75.
Cements.	b.	\$ 11.35.
H.K. Tramways.	b.	\$ 7.15.

DELAYED HIS SHIP.

European Second Mate Sent to Prison.

Ernest G. Andrew, second mate of the s.s. Pak Hoi, was charged before Commander Beckwith, at the Marine Court this morning, with refusing, without reasonable cause, to join his ship and with absconding himself with-out leave.

Captain John Dewar, master of the ship, said that defendant went ashore the previous evening without leave, although he knew the ship was under sailing orders. Witness communicated with the Police and asked them to arrest the defendant. The vessel was, in consequence of defendant's conduct, delayed for 36 hours. Everyone on board was aware that the ship was due to sail.

Further evidence was given to the effect that the vessel was due to sail on the 13th of this month, but, owing to defendant absconding himself without leave, she had been delayed some considerable time. No other officer was obtainable.

Sergeant Murphy stated that he arrested defendant in the bar at the Grand Hotel. Defendant said that he had been all afternoon in a private room at the Astor House Hotel and had only just come out to get a drink. Defendant was quite sober.

In sentencing defendant to eight weeks' imprisonment and inflicting a fine of \$100, Commander Beckwith said he was satisfied that defendant's unreasonable action had caused delay to the vessel.

In Hospital.

The many friends of Mr. John Lemm will learn with regret that he has been taken ill, and is now in the French Hospital at Wanchai.

New Steamer.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's new vessel, the s.s. Kwaiyang, is to be launched from the slipway of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., on Monday, March 19, at 5.30 p.m.

Alleged Larceny and Assault.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three men were charged with larceny from a person, and assault. It is alleged by the prosecution that the complainant was standing in Reclamation Street, Yamat, when a man knocked against him and stole the money. Two others assaulted him also. Mr. Goldring defended the men and the case was adjourned, bail being fixed at \$50.

British forces who are fighting there. The following are the areas in square miles of her lost possessions:—

S.W. Africa	... 322,450
Cameroons	... 300,000
Togoland	... 33,700
Pacific Colonies	... 94,840
Kiaochow	... 200

Total ... 750,990

The area of German East Africa is 384,180 square miles. The German Empire in Europe comprises 208,780 square miles of territory.

COMPANY REPORTS.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.

We are officially informed, that, subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders, to be held on 28th instant, the payment out of the profits for the year 1915 of a dividend of \$27.00 per share, absorbing \$216,000; to pass \$15,000 to credit to Reinsurance Fund; \$103,140.51 to credit of Investment & Exchange Fluctuation Account; and to carry forward \$467,967.73 in respect of the year 1916.

Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-sixth annual meeting, to be held at the offices of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 28, states:—

The General Managers submit a statement of the Company's accounts for the year 1916.

Including \$6,423.87 brought forward from 1915, and after deducting \$13,000 paid as an interim dividend at the rate of \$2.00 per share on 21st August, 1916, the balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$89,425.47, which is proposed should be appropriated as follows:—

Pay final dividend \$9.00 per share, ... \$58,500.00

Place to Provision for Contingencies Account, ... 15,000.00

To carry forward to new account, ... 15,925.47

\$89,425.47

Consulting Committee.—The Rev. Pere Robert was invited to fill Dr. J. W. Noble's place on the Consulting Committee. Sir Paul Chater and Rev. Pere Robert offer themselves for re-election.

Andover.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., and E. A. M. Williams, A.S.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

THE LAURENTIC.

Lists of Officers Lost and Saved.

The Admiralty has issued the following list of 25 officers who lost their lives in H.M.S. Laurentic:—

Lieut.-Comdr. Douglas R. Saxby-Thomas, R.N.

Lieutenants William A. McNeill, Thomas Steele, David T. E. James, George E. B. Browne, Richard Morgan.

Engineer-Comdr. Charles E. Harat.

Engineer Lieut.-Comdr. George R. Rutledge.

Engineer-Lieutenants: Edward A. R. Larmour, Herbert Sewell, James W. Gibbins, Thomas Jamieson, James Carlisle, George H. Daymond, Robert B. Mitchell.

Surgeon Frank E. Rook, M.D., R.N.

Sub-Lieutenants:—The Hon. Alan B. de Blaquiere, R.N., Laurence W. Ball.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenants:—Peter Oston, George L. Elliott, James B. Brown, Ernest B. Midgley.

Assistant Paymasters: Bernard C. O. Newbery, Fround Beaumont.

Warrant Telegraphist: Richard J. Thompson.

All are R.N.R. Officers, except where stated.

Saved. The following is a list of the officers reported to have been saved:—

Capt. Reginald A. Norton, R.N. Commander Hugh H. Rogers, R.N.

Lieut. Arthur Pawley, R.N.R. Lieut. John Walker, R.N.R.

Eng. Lieut. Richard Neale, R.N.R.

Eng. Lieut. Harold V. Stewart, R.N.R.

Surgeon William P. Starforth, R.N.

Eng. Sub-Lieut. William Heathcote, R.N.R.

Eng. Sub-Lieut. Howard O. K. Harley, R.N.R.

Eng. Sub-Lieut. Harold B. Evans, R.N.R.

Chief Gunner A. H. Bidgers, R.N.

Warrant Telegraphist A. Bower, R.N.R.

THE NEW SUBMARINISM.

THREAT TO SINK NEUTRALS.

Full Text of Germany's Amazing New Note.

The German Government has transmitted to the United States Ambassador the following Note, and similar Notes have been handed to the representatives of all neutral Governments:—

Your Excellency had the kindness to communicate on January 22 the message which the President of the United States of America on the same day addressed to the Senate, and the Imperial Government has taken cognisance of the contents of the message with that earnest attention which is becoming with the explanations of the President, inspired by his high sense of responsibility.

It affords great satisfaction to state that the general lines of this remarkable manifestation in the widest sense agree with the principles and wishes in which Germany believes.

To these belong in the first place the right of self-government and the equal rights of all nations. Recognising this principle, Germany would sincerely welcome it if nations like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the blessings of independence of state, now would obtain liberty.

Alliances which drive nations into competition for hegemony and entangle them into the net of selfish intrigues are likewise repudiated by the German people. On the other hand, its enthusiastic co-operation is assured for all endeavours which aim at the prevention of future wars.

The freedom of the seas as a preliminary condition for the free existence and the peaceful intercourse of nations as well as the open trade were always the guiding principle of German policy. The Imperial Government all the more regrets that the attitude of its adversaries, being hostile to peace, makes it impossible for the world to work now for the realisation of these exalted aims.

Germany's Peace Basis.

Germany and her allies were at once prepared to enter into peace negotiations and had indicated a basis.

Their plans, as was expressly stated in the Note of December 12, 1916, were not aimed at the destruction or annihilation of the adversary, and they were ready to enter immediately into peace negotiations and had indicated the guarantee of the existence of honour and the liberty of evolution as a basis.

Their plans in their conviction, were quite compatible with the rights of other nations, especially as to Belgium, which is the object of the warm-hearted sympathies of the United States. The Chancellor a few weeks before had announced that the annexation of Belgium never had been Germany's intention.

Germany, in the peace to be concluded with Belgium, merely wanted to take precautionary measures so that that country, with which the Imperial Government wishes to live in good neighbourly relations, could not be exploited by their adversaries for the promotion of hostile attempts.

Such a precaution is all the more urgently needed since hostile persons in power, in repeated speeches, and especially in the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference, had declared their open intention, even after the restoration of peace, of not recognising Germany as of equal right, but rather that they would continue to fight her in a systematic fashion.

The attempt of the four allied Powers to bring about peace failed on account of the last of conquest of our adversaries, who want to dictate peace. Under the pretext of the principle of nationalities they unveiled as their war aim the partition and dishonour of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. To the desire for reconciliation they opposed their will for annihilation. They want to fight to the last. Thus a new situation has sprung up, which also (see

Germany's new decision, 20 nautical miles from Cape

Britain's "Criminal" Blockade.

For the past two years and a half England has misused the power of her Navy in a criminal attempt to force Germany by hunger into submission. Brutally despising the laws of nations, the group of Powers marshalled by England not only prohibits legitimate trade of their adversaries, but by reckless pressure even forces neutral States to stop all trade relations disagreeable to them, or limits their trade according to their arbitrary orders.

The American nation knows the pains which have been taken to move England and her Allies to return to the laws of nations, and to respect the law of the freedom of the oceans. The English Government persists in its war of starvation, which certainly does not affect the military strength of the adversary, but which forces women and children, sick and old persons, for their country's sake, to suffer painful privations which endanger national vitality.

Thus British imperialism, with cold blood, accentuates the sufferings of the world without regard for every dictate of humanity, without regard for the protests of severely prejudiced neutrals, and without regard even for the silent longing for peace within the nations of their own Allies.

Every day during which the fearful struggle goes on brings new devastation, new misery and death. Every day by which the war is shortened will preserve on both sides the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and the means of blessing for tortured humanity.

The Imperial Government before its own conscience and before history is unable to assume responsibility if any one means to hasten the end of the war be still untried. Together with the President of the United States they had hoped to obtain this aim by negotiations.

The attempt to establish an understanding between the adversaries having been answered by an announcement of intensified warfare, the Imperial Government, in a higher sense it wants to serve humanity and not sin against the friends of its own nation, must now continue the war for existence once more forced upon her by means of using all weapons. The Imperial Government is, therefore, also forced to do away with restrictions which up to now it has imposed upon the use of its fighting means at sea.

Trusting that the American people and its Government will be alive to the reasons for this decision and for its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States will appreciate the new state of affairs from a lofty, exalted standpoint of impartiality, and that it will on its part co-operate in order to avoid further misery and avoidable sacrifice of human lives.

With reference to the details of the contemplated war measures at sea annexed to the Memorandum, the Imperial Government at the same time begs to express its confidence that the American Government will warn American ships against entering the barred zones described in the annex, and also that it will warn citizens against confiding passengers or goods to ships plying to ports in the barred zones.

Barred Zones.

The Memorandum annexed to the Note reads as follows:—

From February 1, 1917, within the barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean, as outlined below, all sea traffic will forthwith be opposed by all means. Such barred zones are:—

In the north, a district around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles distant along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling lightship, degree of longitude from Terschelling lightship, and a line from there across a point 62deg. north 5deg. longitude to 62deg. north 5deg. west, further to a point three miles south of the south point of Faroe, and from there across a point 62deg. north, 10deg. west to 61deg. north, 15deg. west; then 57deg. north, 20deg. west until 47deg. north 20deg. west, further to 45deg. north 15deg. west, and then, on the degree making these voyages to be the same as those given in the

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Among the forthcoming marriages which are announced are the following:—

Lieut. A. E. Hall, R. G. A., to Miss Blanch Watson, of Dennis Villa, Kennedy Town.

Mr. William F. Ford, of 32, The Terrace, Kowloon Dock, to Miss Frances K. Fenton, en route from Scotland.

Mr. William P. Smith, of the Taikoo Sugar Works, to Miss E. Heald, of Sea View, Gap Road, Wanchai.

Finistère, and at 20 nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the French frontier.

In the south of the Mediterranean.—For neutral shipping there remains open the sea region west of the line from Point de Les Piquettes until 38deg. 20min. north and 6deg. east, as well as north and west of the zone 60 nautical miles broad along the North African coast, commencing at 2deg. western latitude.

In order to connect this sea region with Greece, the zone leads 20 nautical miles broad north or east, following the line, 38deg. north and 6deg. east to 38 deg. north and 11deg. 30min. east, to 34deg. north and 22deg. 30min. east. From there leads a zone 20 nautical miles broad west 22deg. 30min. eastern longitude into Greek territorial waters.

Conditions for American ships.

Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are taken that neutral ships being on February 1 on their way to ports in the barred zones, for appropriate time they shall be spared, yet it is urgently advised that they be warned and directed to other routes by all means at their disposal. Neutral ships lying in the ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before February 5, and take the shortest route into the open zone.

Traffic of regular American passenger steamers may go on unmolested:—

(a) If Falmouth is taken as the port of destination;

(b) If on the first and return journey the Scillies as well as a point 60 degrees north 20 degrees west steered. On this road (route) no German mines will be laid;—

(c) Steamers bear the following special signs allowed only to them in American ports: coat of paint of the ship's hull and of the superstructure three metres broad and red. On every mast a large flag chequered white and red; on the stern the American national flag. During darkness the national flag and coat of paint to be as easily recognisable as possible from far away and ships must be completely illuminated brightly.

(d) If one steamer runs in each direction every week, arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays;

(e) If guarantees are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband "according to the German list of contraband."

One Paddle Steamer to the Continent.

With reference to the message regarding the German declaration of forbidden routes for ships at sea, a later message gives substantially the same sense, with, however, the following addition regarding Continental passenger traffic:—

"It is further stated that Germany is prepared, in view of the need for Continental passenger traffic, that every weekday a Dutch paddle steamer shall receive free and unobstructed right of passage in each direction between Flushing and Southwold, on condition that said paddle steamers only pass through the barred zones by daylight, and that they steer by the North Hinder Lightship both on the outward and homeward voyage. On this route no German mines will be laid. The marks on the ships making these voyages to be the same as those given in the

